VOLUME XI. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1856. NEW SERIES.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

RUFUS KING & WM. H. WATSON,
PROPRIETORS.
Under the Name and Firm of Rufus King & Co.

MILWAUKEE:
Thursday Morning, Oct. 2.

FOR FREE KANSAS—FREE PRESS—
FREE SPEECH—FREMONT!

FOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN C. FREMONT.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

FOR ELECTORS.

State at Large { EDWARD D. HOLTON. / JAS. H. KNOWLTON.
1st District—GREGOR MENZEL.
IId do —WALTER D. McINDOE.
IIId do —BILLE WILLIAMS.

FOR CONGRESS.

1st District—JOHN F. POTTER.
IId do —CADWALLADER C. WASHBURNE.
IIId do —CHARLES BILLINGHURST.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY!

MASS STATE CONVENTION!
AT MILWAUKEE,
On the 2d of October, 1856.

ALL citizens of Wisconsin and Northern Illinois who are opposed to the further Extension of Slavery and to the continuance of tyranny and barbarism in Kansas, are invited to meet in

GRAND MASS CONVENTION

in Milwaukee, on THURSDAY, OCT. 2d.

CASSIUS M. CLAY and **JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS** have already accepted our invitation, and promised to be with us.

Among the speakers from abroad who have been invited are, **Wade** and **Galloway**, of Ohio, **Gov. Bingham** and **George C. Bates**, of Michigan, **Gov. Koerner, Trumbull, Hecker** and **Hoffman**, of Illinois, **Gen. Nye**, of New York, and **N. P. Banks**, of Massachusetts.

Notice will be given from time to time, as their replies are received, of those who may positively be expected.

Arrangements have already been made with most of the Railroad Companies, and will probably be made with all, to carry at half fare, all who attend.

Friends of Fremont & Dayton!

Turn out in your strength on that day! Come with your stout hearts and voices, to swell the chorus of Freedom! Come with your music and banners! Come and let us take counsel together for a noble cause!

HANS CROCKER,
L. D. HOLTON,
A. FINCH, Jr.,
JOHN CUMMINGS,
J. H. TESCH,
EMANUEL MUNK,
JON. I. BURNHAM,
Executive Committee.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 20, '56.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN MILWAUKEE.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 2d.

The Executive Committee have determined on the following order for the day:

At one o'clock A. M., there will be a meeting of the city German Republican club, at Market Hall, to receive a banner, to be presented by the German Ladies of the city.

At 11 o'clock the delegations from Waukesha, Brookfield, New Berlin and such other towns as may join them, will enter the city and be received by the Young Men's Fremont Club and other Clubs of the city in front of the Camp, corner of Spring and Third streets, where the procession will form under the direction of Gen. E. P. Wolcott, Marshal of the day.

The procession will cross Spring St. bridge and be joined by the German Republican Club at the Market House, and then passing up East Water St., will cross Chestnut St. bridge, and there be joined by the delegation arriving by the La Crosse Cars; then moving down West Water Street, the procession will be joined at Wells' Point by the delegation arriving by the Lake Shore cars, and with them march up East Water Street &c., to the Speaker's stands on the Court House Square, where the meeting will be addressed by Cassius M. Clay, Joshua R. Giddings, Judge Doolittle, Judge Howe, David Noggle and others in English, and by Francis A. Hoffman, (if well enough to be present), Mr. Hillgaertner of Dubuque, and Herman Goll of Chicago, and probably others in German.

In the evening there will be speaking at the Market Hall in German, and at the Fremont Camp and Young's Hall in English.

Refreshments will be served during the day at the Fremont Camp by the Ladies' Kansas Aid Society.

To the Fremont Clubs, and Fremont Men of the City.

The procession of the friends of Freedom, on Thursday, will form on Spring street at ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M. precisely.

The Executive Committee request the different Fremont Clubs, and all Fremont men wishing to join the procession, to rendezvous near the Camp House, corner of Spring and Third street, at that hour.

The Speakers' stand will be erected on the *Court House* Square, instead of the Fourth Ward Square, as previously announced.

In the evening there will be addresses, as will be announced from the stands, and a Grand Torch Light Procession will close the day's doings.

Sleeping accommodations will be provided at the Fremont Camp House for any number not otherwise provided.

DINNER.—The Ladies have made preparations for a warm dinner at the Fremont Camp House, for as many as wish it, at 50 cts., the proceeds to go to the aid of the people of Kansas. The table will be supplied from 1 to 4 P. M.

To Members of the Young Men's Fremont Club.

You are requested to meet at the *Camp*, corner of Spring and Second streets, this morning at 9 o'clock, to proceed in a body to receive the delegation arriving by the Mil. & Miss. cars. By order of the Executive Committee.

☞ Hon. John Allison, M. C. from Pennsylvania, Senator Hartey, Hon. David Spigler, and T. W. Brown, all good speakers, are already here, or will be here on the morning train.

FROM MADISON.

Editorial Correspondence of the Sentinel.

MADISON, Oct. 1st.

In Assembly, this morning, a resolution to adjourn on Wednesday next was taken up, and, after a brief debate, laid on the table by a strong vote. A resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Burchard, of Dodge, in favor of *returning* to Congress the grant of lands made to this State, came up and led to quite a spicy discussion. Mr. Burchard despaired of seeing the grant rightly disposed of, and thought the Legislative virtue in danger of being corrupted. Rather than run this risk, he was for removing the temptation and giving back the lands.

Mr. Bird did not believe in such a summary rejection of the Lands, but thought that they might be wisely and properly disposed of, to the general benefit of the people. Mr. Cameron thought it would be child's play to return these lands, after once accepting them. Mr. J. H. Knowlton supported the resolution, and improved the opportunity to make a very bitter and unprovoked attack upon the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company. Mr. Farr defended the Company against the attacks of Mr. Knowlton, answered his arguments in favor of the resolution, and moved the previous question. The House seconded the call—the main question was put and Mr. Burchard's resolution *rejected*, yeas 15, nays 61.

This preliminary Railroad skirmish over, the House proceeded with the regular business on the Speaker's table, and then went into Committee of the Whole on the general file. On rising and reporting, they took up the Fox and Wisconsin River bill, as returned from the Senate, concurred in all the amendments, refused (yeas 8, nays 58) to indefinitely postpone the bill, and finally *passed* it, yeas 60, nay 1. Assuming that the Governor will sign this bill, it disposes, fairly for the State, and satisfactorily to the Company, of a question which has bothered the Legislature, more or less, for some years past. The Assembly, after passing this bill, adjourned till to-morrow, waiting the movements of the Senate in reference to the Land Grant.

In Senate, the joint resolution, relative to receiving Railroad bonds as security for circulation was laid on the table, to await a communication from Bank Comptroller. Mr. Worthington introduced a joint resolution, deprecating grants of Lands by Congress, and restoring the Lands recently granted to this State. Laid over till to-morrow. A message from the Governor announced that he had signed the Apportionment Bill, which is now a Law. The bill in relation to the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company was taken up, amended and passed, yeas 19, Nays 7. The Senate then adjourned till 3 P. M. to go to the Land Grant question, all parties being impatient to see this bone of contention disposed of.

As the "critical period of the session" approaches, the interest in the struggle deepens. The contending parties wax warm and all sorts of charges are bandied about, from mouth to mouth. I take no heed of these street rumors, and however the Legislative barometer may vary from day to day, am firm in the belief that the grant will be disposed of, to the satisfaction of the People and to the advantage of the State. R. K.

The Chicago Application for the Land Grant.

Of all decidedly cool propositions, commend us to that of the operators of the Chicago Railroad, in their demand upon our Legislature for the lands granted by Congress to the State of Wisconsin for railroad purposes. The very vestiges of the impudence of the thing almost strikes one dumb. We think we see the Legislature of this State handing over to a Company of Chicago Railroad speculators several millions of acres of lands within its borders, for any purpose, much less to build up Chicago at the expense of towns in this State.

The Swamp Lands Bill.

The Madison *Patriot* gives the following on the gist of the Swamp Land Bill which has passed one branch of the Legislature,

The Bill provides for confirming the rights of pre-emptors, allowing such as have claims, to prove up and enter the lands at $1,25 per acre, the lands not pre-empted to be sold at Public sale to the highest bidder under rules and regulations similar to those governing the U. S. Land office. The avails of such sales to be given three-fourths to the School Fund, and one-fourth to the town in which such lands lie, to be expended by the town in draining *all* the swamp land within its limits.

Dissolution and New Firm.—The old and well known firm of J. A. Hall & Co., booksellers in this city, has been dissolved, Mr. Hall retiring, as we are sorry to hear, on account of ill-health. The remaining partner, Mr. Ford, together with Mr. Fairbanks, for a long time connected with the concern, continue the business at the old stand, under the name and firm of Ford & Fairbanks. We cordially wish the new firm all the success they desire.

Black Republicanism Looking up in Virginia.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 24th inst says.—"The speech of Henry Winter Davis is consistent with the character of the man The audience were prepared for a Black Republican harangue, and they got it, in spirit and in substance. What is more, they seemed to relish it with eager appetite."

Democratic Congressional Convention, 3d District.—At our last advices, this Convention had balloted 6 times for a candidate, without success, Judge Larrabee and F. W. Horn being tied. It was thought that the latter would sell out to somebody else, who will have the honor of being beaten by Mr. Billinghurst.

P S.—At 10 A. M. yesterday, the Convention was still balloting, being then at about the 90th ballot. Houck, Larrabee, and Horn about even, and Fitzgerald some 8 or 10 votes.

The Chicago Application for the Land Grant.

We learn by a private despatch from Montreal to Messrs. H. & J. F. Hill, that the *Dean Richmond* arrived at Liverpool on the 17th ult.—Capt. Pierce, when the pilot left him in the St. Lawrence, hoped to reach port in 25 days. He has made it in 22 days.

Enlarged.—The Madison *Patriot* has been enlarged to an 8 column sheet, and looks well.—It labors *against* the Forty with diligence and zeal, and *for* Buchanan and for Chicago interests with equal diligence.

Fox River Improvement Bill.—The bill relative to the Fox River Improvement Company, which has been pending for some time, passed the Senate yesterday, and only wants the Governor's signature to become a law.

The Land Grant.

The Senate had the subject in hand yesterday afternoon, and got through in Committee of the whole, with the 1st section of a bill relating to the North Eastern Grant.

Speaker Banks on the Union.

In his recent speech before the New York merchants at the Exchange, Mr. Banks alluded as follows to the Union of the States, which he and all true Republicans are determined shall be preserved.

"I am here as no sectionalist. I come here to advocate no extravagant opinions—I speak to-day, in the little time which you allow me, for the whole country—(good)—for all its interests, for all its right, for the future as well as for the present and of the past. I mean to speak as well as I am able to do for that which is fair, and right, and just and expedient for all sections of the country, for all classes of the people, and for those principles which are necessary, not only to maintain the rights which we enjoy, but equally necessary and indispensable to maintain the fabric of liberty sustained by the Union of the States, *the grandest privilege and glory that has ever been conferred upon the family of man by any parties participating in the government*—(applause)—*the Union of the States, not as it may be in the imagination of some theorists, but the Union of the States as it is*—(loud applause) *—the Union of the States as it has been—the Union of the States as, I trust in God, it will be hereafter, forever, so long as the Stars of God's firmament shall burn with their fires.*" (Applause.)

Foreign Correspondence of the Sentinel.

RAMBLES IN EUROPE, ASIA AND AFRICA.

NO. 90.

The city of Verona—The Amphitheatre—Lake di Garda—Milan—Her Ancient Greatness—Her past History—The Cathedral—Its History —San Carlo Borromeo and his Shrine—His Skeleton—The Church of San Barnardeno and its Bones—A Last Adieu to Italy—The Little Turk with Dark Blue Eyes—The Pasha her Father—The Sleigh Ride over St. Gothard

(CONCLUDED)

Strasburg, June 1, 1856.

When I visited lage Maggiore last year, I described a statue of beaten copper erected by the citizens of Arona, to San Carlo Boromeo. The body of the saint lies entombed in a gorgeous shrine of gold and silver, said to be the gift of Philip IV., of Spain, in the crypt of the Cathedral of Milan. It costs the nice little sum of five francs to see it, but I think it pays. From the central chapel, by the light of tapers, we descended into the crypt which is in the form of an octagon, the whose walls are covered with eight views in bas relief, illustrating the life of the Saint. First he is seen presiding at a provincial council, at which, through his influence, canons were enacted aiming at a reform of some of the exceptionable abuses of the Catholic Church.—He is next seen distributing alms to the poor, waiting upon the rich, and administering the sacrament to those who were almost dying during the great plague—the attempt to assassinate him—his death, and finally his reception into Paradise. The work is in silver gilt. By a sort of window the front part of the shrine is lowered down, and the corpse, lying in an inner shrine, is seen through panes of rock crystal. There is of course, nothing left but a ghastly, grinning skeleton, dressed in pontifical robes. These are rich, and glittering with diamonds and other precious stones, which have been placed in the tomb as presents to the relics of the Saint long after his death. Among the donors are included Kings and Queens, and many other persons of royalty. Around the coffin and in many other places, are to be seen, in golden letters, the motto of San Carlo, "humilitas." It was from rigidly adhering to the strict sense of this word, that he was beloved through life, and canonized as a Saint after his death.

I spent two or three days in visiting other churches, and saw much to admire and remember. There was one called the *San Barnardino dei Monde*, rather small in dimensions, yet containing something, to me novel and strange. The walls were constructed entirely of human bones. These were so arranged that they formed figures similar to those found in mosaic. These bones are said to be the remains of Catholics who suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Arians, during the life of St. Ambrose. Upon the common people, these mortal relics of those who have suffered a cruel and ignominious death, produce feelings of solemnity and devotion.

In the old Imperial Palace there are many relics and memorials of Napoleon and Josephine, for it was in this palace they resided for some time. Among these are the chairs they sat in, the beds they slept on, and the writing cases and desks they each used. The custodian was a servant in the palace at the time, and used to wait on the General. Years have passed, and the boy that was then has become an old man. Tears stood in his eyes as he showed us the beautiful paintings in which his master and mistress were represented, in glowing colors, upon the canvass. Although day after day he goes through the same routine, for there are many strangers that visit this palace, yet to him it is a pleasant duty, for he loves to dwell upon the generosity, the bravery, and the greatness of Napoleon.

After staying nearly a week at Milan, I once more, and I regret to think it may be the last time, bid adieu to Italy, and turned again northward for the Alps. To Como the country is most beautiful, as well as fertile, passing through several fine villages and cities. The air was soft and spring like, and the earth covered with a luxuriant vegetation. Groves of Olive and Mulberry trees, and occasionally vineyards, are noticed by the way-side, but at Como, which is almost under the Alps, exotics cease to be seen, and as the traveler advances still farther to the North, instead of fruits and flowers, he sees ice-bergs and glaciers, ravines and precipices. I was told at Milan, but it was necessary to cross on sledges, by taking the pass of the St Gothard, but to this I could hardly give any credit. It was almost the first of June, and the weather so warm and bland there, that it seemed next to impossible that the snow in the mountains had not all left for weeks. Towards noon of the second day, after riding all night, we arrived at the base of St. Gothard, and commenced the ascent by Zigzag turns. As this is the third time I have traveled over the Alps, and this pass does not materially vary from those of the Simplon and Splugen, which I have fully described in former letters, I shall not again repeat a description, although none of their sublimity and grandeur had been lost on my memory. On the contrary, I think one has a greater desire after seeing them once, to behold them again.

After four or five hours of tugging, we were in the presence of the clouds, and looked down upon the tops of mountains that were themselves lofty, and beheld far, far down below, the village that we had left hours before. The aspects of nature are often sublime, but in none does she appear more solemn and majestic than when seen from the highest summits of the Alps. But I must not pause to look, we are all halted, and our panting horses cannot proceed any further, although their number is doubled; and true enough, the cause of the delay is a field of snow, vast in extent, and of immeasurable depth.—Now commenced a great jargon among the postillions in changing the horses from the diligences, for there were a number of them loaded down with passengers—the running hither and thither, shouting and swearing, all of which is peculiar to the Italians, and probably they could not get along any other way. But where is my little Turkish traveling companion, with blue eyes and soft brown hair? Oh, I see her now, standing on a snow-bank at least fifteen feet deep, holding on one arm a small traveling bag, with a steel chain, and tapping her small foot with the end of her parasol. There she is, I say, solitary and alone, for by this time the passengers had paired off and got into their sledges. The foremost, too, had started, and I saw them on their winding way far up the steep ascent yet to be passed over.

At Como the day before, there got into the diligence, among other passengers, a Turk from the city of Constantinople. He was dressed in Frank costume, tall and spare, with a most intellectual and benevolent countenance; and nine persons out of ten who did not know the fact, would have taken him to be a New England clergyman. Indeed there was nothing in his appearance, except his having quite a number of ladies with him, that would indicate that he was an *oriental*. On the contrary he seemed quite unlike one, for the true Mahometan always is passive and believes in the most liberal construction of Pope's words, "whatever is, is right"—that is, he take things easy, just as they come along, and lets Providence have its own way.—But here was an exception, for this Turk believed that man was a free agent, and that much of his success in life depended upon individual action—therefore like Sue's Wandering Jew, he was ever, ever and continually on the move.

But it was of the pretty daughter I was speaking. I could never account for it, but so it was; we were left alone and only a single sledge and a single horse left to take us. I half flattered myself with the idea that the father was more partial to Americans than even Europeans, and that this little circumstance accounted for it. Be that as it may we jumped in, she taking the seat looking forward, and I sitting with my back toward the horse, for the sledge is shaped like an old fashioned yankee bread-trough, having two seats in the bottom of it, one in front and the other behind. As the body of it was some three feet long, by less than two feet wide, we just filled it up, and if one had been ordered according to measure, there could not have been a better fit. Immediately in front of us was perched the driver with his own feet resting, it appeared to me, on the whiffle-trees. Our John was a Dutchman and had for some unaccountable partiality for us, put on two strings of bells. First we commenced going up, up and it seemed to me as if we never should reach the summit—then over a level space, and then down, down the zigzags under a run, the snow balls flying and the bells jingling. We flew past the whole company, sometimes on one runner and then on the other—sometimes the old horse would "clump" and go on two legs, then on three and at last recover and get on to all four. Some of our party, as we learned, got tipped over into the snow, and why we did not a dozen times, I do not know. We heard a tremendous squalling occasionally in the rear of us among the ladies, but on, on, we flew past the sledges through a narrow passage of snow resembling a street in Cairo, where the dead walls of the houses are some fifty feet high and the breadth of the street ten feet. The little Sultana could speak a number of languages, and among others a few words of English, so we got along quite well together in this respect. I told her that I had been on skates and snow-shoes in North America, in a Kangia on the Nile, a kayik on the Bosphorus and a gondola in Venice, but I thought there was more fun riding over the Alps in a sledge than there was in all the others. To this she said that it was true it was to her strange and amusing, yet she could not think it was preferrable to a ride in a Kaigh upon the Bosphorous. I then repeated to her the following lines, which pleased her much, trying at the same time to have them correspond with the "jingling and tinkling" of our own bells:

"Hear the sledges with the bells—silver bells!
What a world of merriment their melody foretells!
How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
In the icy air of night!
While the stars that overspringle
All the heavens, seem to twinkle
With a crystalline delight
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of Runic rhyme,
To the antiphonal that so musically swells
From the bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells—
From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells."

Some may ask what became of the blue-eyed maid and soft brown hair? The last I saw of her was at a crowded depot, where men, women and children were hurrying in all directions—porters running hither and thither, the railroad engine screaming and occasionally letting off steam, and everybody seemed half distracted. Among different groups that passed, I noticed my travelling companions—the father in front with the same persevering look upon his countenance, elbowing his way along among the crowd, while close behind him was the daughter with the same parasol in one hand, and in the other the same bag with the steel chain. After her followed the other ladies, all going perhaps to see the sights of London, and enjoy the pleasures of a continental tour. So goes my little Turk with her dark brown hair and still darker blue eyes. There are three worlds that we read of, the old world, the new world and the next world. Shall I ever see her again in either? As the Spaniards say, *quien sabe*—Who knows?

At dark that evening, I reached the foot of the mountain, and in a short time went on board a steamer that was waiting for us at the head of Lake Lucerne. Once more I passed over this beautiful sheet of water close to the chapel of Wm. Tell and under the dark shadows of Mount Righi. That night I slept at Lucerne. As I had travelled over this ground once before, I hurried on by railroad and diligence until the second day about noon, when I heard one passenger say to another, "what city is that we are coming to?" The latter replied "Strasburg, don't you see the towers of the great cathedral?"

F.

Sensible.

When a Northern representative took leave of Mr. Bowie, a representative of Maryland, at the National Capitol, he said to him, "Well, Mr. Bowie, I suppose we have met for the last time" "How so?" said Bowie. "Why," replied the other, "before we meet again Col. Fremont will be elected, and the South will not submit to that." "I think it will," said Bowie, "for my part, I have made up my mind, if he is elected, *to give him a trial.*" The Baltimore *Patriot*, a Fillmore paper, notwithstanding Mr. Fillmore's contrary opinion, has come to the same conclusion, and in discussing the probable action of the remoter South, says:

Will Col. Brooks marshal his cohorts for an assault upon the capitol? Will the Richmound Enquirer sound the charge; and above all will the popular heart of the Sound respond? Virginia dare not, for her western counties hold those of the east in check. Maryland will not, for disloyalty is a word not to be found in her political vocabulary. As a border slave State, Maryland has suffered more largely from the aggressions of abolitionists than any of her Southern sisters, but the grievances, serious as they are, *would be aggravated ten fold by a dissolution of the Union.*

The respect which a large majority of the people of the North now have for the Compromise, incorporated into the Federal compact, restrain them at this time from countenancing any active interference with that species of property in the Southern States, the secure possession of which was guaranteed by the Fugitive Slave Law, and re-affirmed still more firmly by the Compromises of 1850; but let the Constitution be once abrogated, and who shall say to what length many of those men would go who now consider themselves bound by the obligations it imposes.

A Buchanan Fizzle in Dane Co.

Judge Vilas and S. D. Carpenter, at out recently to address a "Mass meeting of the Democracy," at Mount Vernon. On arriving at the place, never a "democrat," (of *their* sort,) was on hand. There were lots of Fremont men on hand, however, who had gathered to hear what was to be said, and these men listened to the end, when a division of the house was called for. A correspondent of the Madison *Journal*, gives the result:

"After the close of the meeting Pimp called for a vote. The entire mass of people moved towards the side of Fremont, with the exception of himself, Judge Vilas and one other person. He then called for three cheers for Buchanan. The voices of four only were heard, to wit: the two same Democratic speakers, some person from Blue Mounds, who had got lost, and while traveling away from home, by mistake, called at the meeting. He was entirely bewildered, and of course went for Buchanan. The other person was a regular Pierce-Buchanan man, a "Border Ruffian" by practice. He has already done the "State some service." He has more than once been in jail in Dane county for stealing cattle, and once broke jail while under sentence.

* * * * * * *

After this "great democratic mass meeting" had got through, and three cheers given for Fremont, which made the very hills echo—the people present, who constituted the entire Assembly (except the four worthies above named) organized a "Fremont Club," elected officers, passed resolutions, &c. Each and every one now stands ready to cast a freeman's vote in favor of the cause of Freedom and Fremont—like the man who was prepared for Heaven—"only waiting the appointed hour."

The Maine Election.

The Portland *State of Maine* gives the full result of the late election in all the towns of the State. The figures stand as follows

Hamlin, (Rep.)	Wells, (Dem.)	Piten, (Whig.)
69,471	44,967	6,668

In 1855 the vote stood as follows:

Morrill.	Wells.	Read.
51,543	48,322	10,677

The total vote this year is 121106, against 110,542 last year, an increase of 10,564. As the Republican vote is larger by 1,828 than last year, the figures show a clear gain of 10,464 votes beyond the number lost to its other candidates; thus indicating that the great reserve force of voters polled almost to a man for the Republican candidates.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Report of the Niagara Relief Committee.

The Niagara Relief Committee respectfully submit to the citizens of Milwaukee, that they have discovered and relieved the immediate wants and necessities of eleven persons—eight males and three females. Other sufferers, the committee understand, are in the various portions of the State, with whom, it is hoped, communication will soon be had, so that they may be relieved from actual want and distress. Members of the committee have personally investigated the condition and wants of the sufferers, and all funds paid out have been carefully and faithfully applied.

The committee have collected from all sources nearly $400, and thus far expended in the neighborhood of $250, leaving a balance of $150 to be further appropriated to the relief of such other cases as may present themselves.

To the citizens of Milwaukee, who have responded so nobly and generously to an appeal to their charity and benevolence, the committee return their warmest thanks. Such a cordial willingness as has been expressed on the part of all, to contribute to the relief of the distressed, is an honor to the character of our citizens, and must ever redound to their credit.

Wm. B. Alvord has been selected as Chairman and Treasurer of the Committee, and all communications hereafter relative to the condition or necessities of the *Niagara* passengers concerning whom the committee have not yet heard should be addressed to him, as he is authorized to make such appropriations as may, in his judgment, be needed.

For the Committee, Champion Vaughn,
Secretary.

For the Sentinel.

The Spirit Evinced in Lake.

Mr. sas. Editors:—Thinking every item of information interesting to you and your readers, *i. e.* as regards politics, and the coming contest, you humble servant respectfully submits the following; lugubrious demonstration for Buchanan, (which is too good to be lost) in regard to the political spirit manifested in District No. 1, (Lake.)

After the adjournment of the annual meeting of said District, on the 29th ult., it was proposed by a heretofore very prominent person, that before the dispersion of the crowd, that a Presidential vote be taken, and he forthwith requested all who were favorable towards Buchanan to collect on his side of the house—those of opposite opinions on the other. In the twinkling of an eye, such another scampering never was witnessed under that roof before; and there stood *the single Buchanan*, deserted, and very much resembling a *forlorn hope*, entirely cut off, and grasping with spasmodic convulsions, at an imaginary straw. Then, recovering himself to hear a hearty responsive cheer given for Fremont and Free Iom, he "amosed for home."

So you can set No. 1 down good for Fremont, to a single Boo canonite.

Yours, S. J. W.

Lake, October 1st.

Logic Applied to Politics.

The Buchanier presses are making a great ado because a considerable portion of those who were organized as the so-called "American" party, support Col. Fremont for President. They do this, as they declare, because he is the candidate of Freedom. But if, as the Buchaniers say, Col. Fremont is a Know Nothing because those men support him, let us apply their logic a little further. If the support of Know Nothings makes Col. Fremont a Know Nothing, then the cordial support of thousands of steadfast old Democrats makes him a Democrat, and the rallying around him of old-fashioned Whigs, who stand where Clay and Webster, even as Fillmore once stood, makes him a Whig.

So too, applying the same logic, the support of Atchison and Stringfellow and their crew, makes Mr. Buchanan a Border Ruffian—the support of Hoshet, a murderer—the enthusiastic rally to his aid of Rynders and his Club, a bully—the support of Brooks, a brutal coward! How do our Buchanan friends like this sort of logic?

Democratic Endorsements of Colonel Fremont.

"I have acquaintance with the Colonel, *and I am so favorably impressed as to him, that I would as readily trust him as any other individual.* His integrity is beyond suspicion.—John C. Calhoun.

"Col. Fremont is a young officer of great merit—one who deserves well of his country for the brave fry and ability with which he discharged his important and delicate duties while in California." —[Daniel Webster.

"Col. Fremont exhibited a combination of energy promptitude, sagacity and prudence, *which indicates the highest capacity for civil and military command. That the country will do justice to his valuable and distinguished services, I entertain not the slightest doubt.*—Senator Dix.

"Col. Fremont, in my opinion, is the most meritorious American of his age now in existence."—Senator Allen, of Ohio.

"I regard Col. Fremont as one of the most honorable and successful officers in our army—an a my of which any nation might be proud."—Senator Rusk, of Texas.

"I agree with the Senator from Texas, that he (Col. Fremont) is a man of extraordinary merit and ability.—Senator Badger, of North Carolina

"He (Col. Fremont) *is a gentleman of rare endowments, of rare abilities.*"—Senator Butler.

"The courage and conduct of Col. Fremont, have signalized his name. His services were peculiar, attended with great responsibility to himself—characterized by great firmness and humanity, as well as devotion to his country.—Senator Crittenden.

"His services were very valuable; he bore a conspicuous part in the conquest of California, AND IN MY OPINION IS BETTER ENTITLED TO BE CALLED THE CONQUEROR OF CALIFORNIA THAN ANY OTHER MAN.—JAMES BUCHANAN.

"I was in California at the time of their State Constitution, and voted for it, AND NO MAN IN CALIFORNIA DID AS MUCH AS COL. FREMONT TO MAKE IT A FREE STATE.—SAMUEL BARNEY.

Senator Allen, of Ohio, said:

"Col. Fremont, in his opinion, was the most meritorious American of his age now in existence and had he (Mr. A.) the power of appointment, he would ere this have given him a military appointment in Mexico, for which nature had so clearly formed him."

New Things stand in Kansas.

After Geary's Inaugural and his employment of the Federal dragoons to protect and shield the Ruffian army encamped near Lecompton, had paralyzed and dissolved the Free-State array, it appears that the Border Ruffians mustered a much larger force than they could at any time when they knew they were to be resisted, and concentrated it at Franklin with the intent of again destroying or sacking Lawrence. This Geary would not permit, but, after much higgling, persuaded the Missourians to break up and go home, upon his undertaking to enforce the Border Ruffian "laws," arrest (if possible) Gen. Lane, and punish the Free-State men accused of robbery and outrage by the Pro-Slavery leaders.—Nothing was said or thought of punishing their outrages on the Free-State settlers—in fact, it does not seem to be imagined by those who now lord it over Kansas, that any abuse or robbery of them can be outrageous or offensive. Geary promised what was required, and thus got rid of his unconscientious allies, who threatened, or seemed to threaten, by again burning Lawrence, to interfere vitally with the main object of his appointment—that of so arranging matters in Kansas as to afford the least possible obstacle to the election of Buchanan.

Thus the Free-State party in Kansas is temporarily crushed out by Presidential power, and Slavery is now established there by what passes for law. Titus, the leader of a band of robbers, Clark, the Indian Agent who killed Barber, Atchison, Reid, &c., are Geary's intimates and counselors, and an election is this week to be held under the bogus "laws" for a new Legislative Assembly, which we hope to hear the Pro-Slavery party will have all to itself. They have Kansas now completely in their hands, and will keep it as one the people see fit to oust them in the Free dential election. For Freedom in Kansas there is not another hope remaining.—*New York Tribune.*

Legislative Nominations.—Wm. H. Tucker, of La Crosse, has been nominated for Senator, and Wm. M. Young, of Trempeleau, for Assemblyman, by the Democrats.

MARRIED.

Sept. 29th, at St. John's Church, by Rev. D Keene, Mr. ENOCH BAILEY, to Miss MARY ANN TANSLEY, both of this city.

Oct. 1st, at St. Johns Church, by Rev. D. Keene, Mr. HENRY DARBIN, to Miss ANNE E. JEFFERYS, both of Oak Creek.

At Waterville, on the 29th inst., by E. W. Knight, Esq., Mr. MATTHEW MARSHALL, to Miss ELIZABETH STEWART, both of Ottawa, Wis.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee—October 1, 1856.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Huron, Goodrich, Two Rivers, 2 tons paper rags, 20 pass.
" Traveller, Sweeny, Sheboygan, 15 pass.
" Arctic, McKay, Chicago, 42 pass, 40 tons mdse, 60 bbs soap, 20 bbls tobacco, 10 bbls oysters
" Keystone State, Richards, Collingwood, 30 pass, 20 tons mdse, 25 horses, 30 head cattle, 50 bbls fish.
" Queen City, Waite, Collingwood, 50 pass
Propeller Mount Vernon, Bennett, Buffalo, 298 tons mdse, 250 chairs, 200 wheelbarrows, 886 bbls apples, 14 wagons.
" Free State, Napier, Buffalo, 40 pass, 138 tons mdse, 18 buggies, 44 bbls apples
Brig D. Ferguson, Cheyne, Buffalo, 215 tons R. R. iron for Mil. & Mad. R. R., 140 tons coal, 22 tons marble, 10 tons raisins.
Schooner May Queen, Vance, Buffalo, 120,000 ft. lumber.
" D. O. Dickinson, Kynaston, Buffalo, 1,375 bars R. R. iron for M. & M. R. Co.
" Illinois, Forman, Buffalo, 350 tons R. R. iron for M. & M. R. Co.
" Adriatic, Hall, Buffalo, 160 bbls salt, 202 tons coal.
" Gerrit Smith, Vance, Oswego, 2,400 bbls salt.
" Granada, Braman, Oswego, 250 tons R. R. iron for L. C. & M. R. R.
" Cuba, Merrill, Cleveland, 2,000 kegs nails, 75 tons bar iron, 900 tons coal.
" Pilot, Eggas, Two Rivers, 10 cords shingle bolts, 10,000 shingles, 24 bbl bbls fish.
" L. J. Latham, Easton, Detroit, 1,400 bbls salt,
" Milwaukee Belle, Davis, Buffalo, 210,000 ft. lumber.

CLEARED.

Steamer Huron, Goodrich, Two Rivers, 15 tons mdse.
" Traveller, Sweeny, Chicago, 3 pass, 39 bbls beer, 25 pass, 500 bus barley, 100 bus malt, 51 bxs soap, 2 tons stoves, 3 do fish.
" Arctic, McKay, Ehebo gan, 6 tons mdse
" Queen City, Waite, Chicago.
" Keystone State, Richards, Chicago
Schooner Pilot, Eggas, Two Rivers, 5 tons mdse
" Charlotte, Morgan, Two Rivers, 120 bbls salt, 61 bbls sundries, 30 bbls pork.
" Free Democrat, Joice Manitowoc, 70 bbls flour, 250 bbls salt, 30 bbls sundries

COMMERCIAL.

THE MARKETS, &c.

Office of the Daily Sentinel, Milwaukee, October 2, 1856.

Received by Mil. & Miss. R. R.—78 bbls flour, 21,889 bus wheat, 571 do barley, 79 do potatoes, 16 bales hops, 4 bbls cranberries.

By La Crosse & Mil. R. R.—321 bbls flour, 10,571 bus wheat, 267 bus barley, 5 bbls pearl ash, 8 bbls eggs, 3 bales wool, 5 bbls pelts, 58 tons iron, 11,881 lbs sundries.

Do. Watertown Division—4,913 bus wheat, 70 bbls flour, 10,733 ft. lumber, 600 lbs sundries, 25 bales hops.

By Mil. & Mor. R. R.—871 bbls flour, 21,889 bus wheat, 571 do barley, 79 do potatoes, 16 bales hops, 4 bbls cranberries.

By La Crosse & Mil. R. R.—321 bbls flour, 10,571 bus wheat, 267 bus barley, 5 bbls pearl ash, 8 bbls eggs, 3 bales wool, 5 bbls pelts, 58 tons iron, 11,881 lbs sundries.

Do. Watertown Division—4,913 bus wheat, 70 bbls flour, 10,733 ft. lumber, 600 lbs sundries, 25 bales hops.

By Mil. & Mor. R. R.—371 bbls flour, 10,000 bus wheat, 85 bbls flour, 245 bus grass seed, 7 bales hops.

Wheat—good receipts, and a steady market, at about the prices last quoted. Sales to a fair extent, at $1,06@1,08 for No. 1 to extra club spring; winter nominally $1,10@1,18

Barley—no change—good demand, at $1,20@1,30 for extra, $1,15@1,18 for common qualities.

Rye—little doing—we quote at 65@70.

Oats—scarce and wanted at 34@35.

Potatoes—dull at 50.

Corn—45@46.

Hops—nominally about 10c—no sales reported.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Sept. 30.

Freights—We have heard of no charters to-day. Vessel owners are generally asking 1d@2c, but only 1½c is offered.

Flour—City Mills—extra, $6,15; superfine, $6,25—Sale of 145 bbls Pearl fancy at $5,50, and 75 bbls Valparaiso at $5,00; also, 500 bbls Keller Mills at $5,45.

Wheat—Sales of 1,000 bus No 1 red winter at $1,14 in store; 500 bus spring at $1 00 in store; 1 000 bus at $1,02 in store, 1,000 bus at $1,03 in store; 9,000 bus spring at $1,03 on board, 3,000 bus spring at $1,05 on board, 4,000 bus red winter at $1,14 in store; 10,000 bus do at $1,15 on board, 4,000 bus white winter at $1,16 in store.

Corn—Sales at $1,200 bus at 38c in store; 25,000 bus at 42c free on board this week. 42c is generally asked on board, but only 40c offered

Oats—Small sales at 27@28c in store.

Barley—Sales at 1,20@1,25 ₱ bus.

Rye—No demand. Nominally 60@65c.—*Times.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

NOTHING tries the temper like malignant ulcers and painful boils. They almost tempted even Job to blaspheme. Fortunately they are quickly healed by Holloway's Ointment, and the pills are equally efficacious in stomach and liver complaints.

Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c, 62½c, and $1 per pot or box. oct2dawlw

(Advertisement.)

Doctors Recommend

VOLUME XI. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1856. NEW SERIES.

MEDICAL.

A PERFECT PAIN DESTROYER.—Dr. Sp[illegible]ling Embrocation

BY the use of one bottle of Dyer's Healing Embrocation, Charles Sesson of Providence, was entirely relieved of swellings from which he suffered severely

CERTIFICATES are being daily received from persons of the highest respectability in favor of Dyer's Healing Embrocation

DYER'S Healing Embrocation cures Rheumatism, Colds, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Piles, Sore Throat, Neuralgia, Burns, Cramps, Sweenys, Ague, Toothache, Headache, and all extern[illegible]and internal pains

EVERY workshop and factory should keep constantly supplied with Dyer's Healing Embrocation

FROSTED FEET, bites of insects, &c. assuaged by Dyer's Healing Embrocation

GEO. MORRIS, of New York, sprained his ankle. Dyer's Healing Embrocation cured it

HEADACHE and sick sickness cured by Dyer's Healing Embrocation

INTERNALLY USED, Dyer's Healing Embrocation is of the greatest value, particularly in cases of cramp, cholera morbus, dysentery &c

JOSEPHUS, CARR, of the Providence Tribune was severely attacked with cramp in his stomach but found immediate relief in a single dose of Dyer's Healing Embrocation

KNOWN TO BE TRUE! that Dyer's Healing Embrocation on the most external and internal pains by ever discovered

LEAVES no stain upon the linen or skin, contains no injurious poison in its application. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the admiration of all who have used

MOTHERS AND NURSES should read carefully the last money of Mrs E. Wilmarth, which may be found in the pamphlet which accompanies Dyer's Healing Embrocation

NO FAMILY should be without Dyer's Healing Embrocation

ONE BOTTLE of Dyer's Healing Embrocation will relieve any unnecessary amount of suffering

PERFECTLY Delicious application of Dyer's Healing Embrocation

QUESTION—What is the most effectual remedy for rheumatism, cuts, wounds, sprains, burns, and external and internal pains? Answer—Dyer's Healing Embrocation

RHEUMATICS, one and all, use Dyer's Healing Embrocation and be cured

SPASMODIC AFFECTIONS, pain or sore[illegible] the back, throat, bowels, stomach cured by Dyer's Healing Embrocation

THE unparalleled sale of Dyer's Healing Embrocation proves it an invaluable remedy, and no person of family should suffer themselves to be without it

USE Dyer's Healing Embrocation. Many of the most eminent physicians recommend it, as the most perfect ointment and liniment for the cure of pains

VERY IMPORTANT—It is every person's duty to keep constantly on hand a supply of Dyer's Healing Embrocation, by them and be able to instantly prevents the most fearful consequences

WE warrant entire satisfaction and who use Dyer's Healing Embrocation,

EXPERIENCE has taught the proprietor of Dyer's Healing Embrocation

YOU never need suffer pain if precaution is taken to keep Dyer's Healing Embrocation on hand

ZIMMON is a good worker, he who is constant in well doing, relieves the sufferings of his fellow men. Such a one is to recommend Dyer's Healing Embrocation to all who are from external or internal pains

Sold by [illegible] Janesville, GRIFFIN & BURTON, Milwaukee

W. H. HILLS, (Successor to Chas. Dyer, Jr.,) [illegible] Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE

BLOOD OR AT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!

THE BEST ALTERATIVE KNOWN!

NOT A TEMPTATION OF MERCURY IN IT!

An infallible remedy for Scrofula, (King's Evil, Rheumatism, Chronic Constitutional Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Salt Rheum, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, and all diseases arising from an impurity of the Blood

This great Alterative Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now offered to the afflicted in all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE"! Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Erysipelas on the Skin, Liver Diseases, Fevers, Ulcers of Stores, Affection of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Urinal Renal Constituents, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, and in all cases of glandular swellings, this last estimable compound will prove of great value.

It alters a new life into the blood, and strengthens the system of all impurities, and thereby cleanses the system of all impurities, and thereby cleanses the system of all internal and external and internal remedy ever discovered.

Dose on system to [illegible] Age or Skin, constant use in all cases. Directions in the application of Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the admiration of all who have used

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